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himself to the organization established, in direct disobedience of the regulations for the government of the navy, and, therefore, at the risk of his commission as an officer. I know of no similar incident in any navy or army.

The crowning act of Fiske's life, up to the time when his narrative closes, was a failure from one point of view and a success from another. The act was the invention of his torpedoplane, by which the launching of a submarine torpedo from an aeroplane was made practicable, and the insistence on his part that this invention, and bombing aeroplanes as well, should be utilized in the Great War for sinking German ships with torpedoes and for preventing the German submarines from getting into the deep water in which they could submerge. Both Fiske's invention and his proposal were rejected by Secretary Daniels, as shown by the Secretary's letter dated May 20, 1918, reproduced in the book, and therefore may be called failures. But both were just about to be used when the armistice was signed, and both are now recognized as the means that should have been accepted when Fiske proposed them; while the torpedoplane has now been adopted as a major instrument of warfare. It is most amazing to find that the letter referred to, refused to permit Admiral Fiske to conduct experiments with torpedoplanes, stating that the Allies had discontinued such experiments, for causes stated. We know now that the opposite was true! Both, therefore, may now be called successes, even though they were prevented by High Authority from making that distinctly American and powerful contribution to the winning of the war, which we now know they could have made.

MINOR NOTICES

Some Sources of Human History. By W. M. Flinders Petrie. (London, Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge; New York, Macmillan Company, 1919, pp. 128, \$1.25.) "The purpose of these outlines", says the author, "is to show some of the interests of human history to those who are neither specialists nor students." "The object has been to look over the country on each side of the beaten tracks of history teaching, and see some of the distant views and green fields." In "human history" Mr. Petrie includes the whole existence of man on earth, and in his first and longest chapter, Unwritten History, he sketches, as anthropologist and archaeologist, the rise of prehistoric man and of his art, noting especially the worth of roads and streets, and names and architecture as sources of our knowledge. A second chapter, Byways of Written History, deals chattily with sources for the story of man outside of Europe, with ancient science and its remains, with coins, papyri, weights and measures, and with authors whom the writer thinks neglected. A third, on Habit, Custom, and Law, illustrates the worth of these for history.

If the aim of the booklet be only to interest, it achieves its end. It admirably shows how diverse are the sources of history, and with what zest an expansive old scholar can with their help range over the whole past of man, giving free rein to fancy and to prejudice. But it concerns itself less with sources than with their interpretation, and it would not be easy to compile a book that less suggests the need to the historian of rigorous training and patient industry, of detachment and equity and long suspension of judgment. Its readers are more likely to lay it down with the notion that in history research is fearless inference, and one swallow quite enough to make a summer.

Phases of Corruption in Roman Administration in the last Half-Century of the Roman Republic. By Richard Orlando Jolliffe. (Menasha, Wisconsin, George Banta, 1919, pp. xi, 109, \$1.25.) The period covered by this book is well chosen for the purpose which the writer has in mind, because in it he can make use of the detailed information to be found in the orations against Verres and in Cicero's letters, and especially of the intimate account which Cicero gives of conditions in Cilicia. In his four chapters the writer deals with the army and navy, and with client princes and embassies. Probably most readers will find the greatest amount of new information in the second and third chapters. Every student of Roman history knows that extortion, peculation, and bribery were common in the government of the provinces during the later years of the Republic, but the pertinent facts have never been brought together before in so complete and convincing a way. The reviewer would have liked to see the underlying causes of this corrupt state of affairs set forth somewhat more fully than they appear in this book. So far as the machinery of government goes, they may be found in the absence of an itemized legislative budget, in the fact that a system of strict accounts was not enforced, in the autocratic power of provincial officials, in the difficulty of bringing witnesses to Rome from remote points, and in the absence of a public prosecutor. The more fundamental reasons for the prevalence of corruption, however, lay in the fact that in dealing with other peoples the Roman conscience had become hardened by a long series of wars of conquest, and that the weaker peoples who came under Roman control had no adequate means of protection. The available sources furnish the author with a deal of information on four important episodes, *viz.*, the career of Verres, the Egyptian intrigue, Cicero's year in Cilicia, and the experiences of Ariobarzanes, and these incidents are analyzed with great acuteness. For his theory that Cicero was named as governor of Cilicia for the purpose of collecting the money which Ariobarzanes owed Pompey, the author makes out a very good case (p. 70 f.). The arrangement of the book is excellent, and the style good. To speak of a small matter, in the reviewer's opinion the "Conclusion" might better have been

omitted. We should like to see the author supplement this paper by a study of the same subject in the time of Tacitus and Pliny.

FRANK FROST ABBOTT.

The Transformation of Early Christianity from an Eschatological to a Socialized Movement. By Lyford Paterson Edwards, Ph.D., Associate Professor of Sociology in St. Stephen's College. (Menasha, Wisconsin, George Banta Publishing Company, 1919, pp. 94, \$1.50.) The dissertation of Dr. Lyford Paterson Edwards is related to an historical problem, the transition from the eschatological form of early Christianity to that of a social institution participating in the world's historic tasks. The data employed are historical facts honestly acquired by the author's personal investigation. The data, however, do not fully represent early Christianity and the historical process of change is not exhibited fully or in sequence. Certain ideas and attitudes are selected and whatever of historic change is found is explained by principles popular with psychologists and sociologists. For example, the thousand-years reign of the saints was largely an expression of masochism and the decline of Chiliasm is to be explained by the transfer of the masochistic elements to other forms of expression, partly to the idea of the Catholic Church, more largely to the idea of purgatory and organized monachism. Chiliasm also was largely the psychic equivalent of the suppressed patriotism of Phrygia, Egypt, and North Africa under Roman rule—the escape of a repressed Freudian complex. The other explanatory means employed are crowd psychology, economic determinism, imitation (*à la Tarde*), and Veblen's Conspicuous Honorific Consumption. The appraisal of the book must be left to other scientists than the historian. Latin syntax and English spelling have not been mastered by Dr. Edwards.

Henry the Sixth: a Reprint of John Blacman's Memoir. With Translation and Notes by M. R. James, Litt.D., F.B.A., F.S.A., Provost of Eton. (Cambridge, University Press, 1919, pp. xvi, 60, 5 sh.) This little tract sets forth the cloistral virtues of the weak-minded grandson of the weak-minded Charles VI. of France. King Henry was the founder of Eton and of King's College, Cambridge, and this reprint and translation is obviously an *opus pietatis*. The new edition is carefully done, with preface, variant readings, notes; in short, it has as complete a critical apparatus as is possible for a memoir which is extant only in print. The unfortunate king is shown as a *dévôt*, a weak replica of St. Louis, without any of his commonsense or strength. Henry's pudicity—*pudicitia ejus*—is more than adequate. "For before he was married, being as a youth a pupil of chastity, he would keep careful watch through hidden windows of his chamber, lest any foolish impertinence of women coming into the house should grow to a head, and cause the fall of any of his household" (p. 30). A royal occupation! If Blacman, a Carthusian, is inaccurate, we have at least what Blacman thought admirable

in a king. The tract throws tiny rays of light on fifteenth-century manners. In any case it is well to have it put in print again, for by consulting it one may learn how little is to be learned from it.

G. C. S.

Der Anteil der Schweizer an den Italienischen Kriegen, 1494-1516. Von Ernst Gagliardi. Band I. *Von Karls VIII. Zug nach Neapel bis zur Liga von Cambrai, 1494-1509.* (Zurich, Schulthess und Co., 1919, pp. xiii, 909, 3.80 fr.) The decisive participation of the Swiss in the European wars of the period indicated gave employment to the talents of numerous historians who treated the various episodes in monographic or more voluminous form, but it is now a little over a century since the Italian wars here described were treated as a whole. In the meanwhile a great amount of documentary material has come to light and been recorded in print, and a few special students have elucidated much that was obscure. In these investigations the present author has already taken part in his book on the rise and fall of the Swiss Confederation as a world power in the sixteenth century, and now comes forward with a more extensive work on the Italian expeditions.

The title should not lead anyone to assume that the present volume is a purely military or regimental history in which the deeds of individuals or commands are displayed or glorified. On the contrary it is an elaborate description of the political conditions in Italy interwoven with accounts of the military enterprises sent into that arena successively by Charles VIII. of France, Maximilian of Germany, and Louis XII. of France. In the midst of this, Switzerland appears as the recruiting ground for European armies on all sides and a focus of political activities which had fateful results for the contestants and serious moral and political consequences for the Swiss.

Upon the familiar situation Dr. Gagliardi brings to bear a wealth of erudition which makes the work a part of European history, while for Switzerland itself it helps to lay foundations for the Reformation movement and the history of that confederation as a neutral state. His introductory chapters on the political, economic, and social conditions of the Swiss are clear-cut and illuminating, as are likewise his comments on those points as they appear from time to time in the body of the narrative. It is more than ever evident that Switzerland was not simply a wild spot where good soldiers were to be found, but was fully in the whirlpool of European politics, the centre of which was for the time being in Italy, whose activities are here so comprehensively described.

J. M. VINCENT.

The Manchester Grammar School, 1515-1915: a Regional Study of the Advancement of Learning in Manchester since the Reformation. By Alfred A. Mumford. (London and New York, Longmans, Green,

and Company, 1919, pp. xi, 563, \$8.50.) This volume has seventeen chapters with twenty-one appendixes of documents, tracing the history of the Manchester School for three hundred years. The author is more interested in the personal history of its benefactors, directors, masters, and graduates, than he is in detailed information regarding the school's management, support, system of education, etc., at various periods. This is somewhat disappointing to the American student. Apparently the important original records of the school, before 1724, are not extant, and this may account for the scarcity of information on the early period. On the other hand the volume is much more than a history of one school or even of the educational forces and agencies in Manchester. There is much of value on the educational and intellectual development of England in general, and comment on the larger factors of an economic, social, and religious character, which influenced the course of this development.

The titles of some of the earlier chapters will illustrate the point of view: *e. g.*, ch. III., Presbyterian Discipline, Learning, and Politics, 1643-1660; ch. IV., the Rise of Naturalism and the Liberalization of Learning, 1660-1689; ch. VI., Whig Benefactions and Widening Interests, 1689-1720; ch. VIII., Privilege, Patronage, and Public Service, 1749-1780.

The main thread of the story has to do with the struggle to democratize the school and to supplant the old classical curriculum with one which would more directly meet the new economic and social conditions ushered in by the Industrial Revolution. This portion of the book is better written and more informing than the earlier. There are, however, documents in the appendixes which throw light on the conditions in the seventeenth century.

The author admits (preface) that he has approached the subject "not so much from the point of view of an historian, critically studying past records, as from that of a naturalist" who wishes to know something of the circumstances of early development in order "to understand the conditions of growth of a living organism". Perhaps this accounts in part for the omission of many references to sources of information, much to be desired, and the lack of a bibliography. There are numerous illustrations of Manchester, the school and notables connected with it, and a good index. The book is a creditable piece of work, even if it does not measure up to the high standard of scholarship which other writers have set in their histories of similar schools.

M. W. JERNEGAN.

The Sovereignty of the British Seas. Written in the Year 1633 by Sir John Boroughs, Keeper of the Records in the Tower of London. Edited with Introductory Essay and Notes by Thomas Callander Wade, M.B.E., M.A., LL.B. (Edinburgh, W. Green and Son, Ltd., 1920, pp. viii, 115, 7 sh. 6 d.) "And therefore the Sovereignty of our Seas being the

most precious Jewell of his Majesties Crowne, and (next under God) the principall meanes of our Wealth and Safetie, all true English hearts and hands are bounded by all possible means and diligence to preserve and maintaine the same, even with the uttermost hazzard of their lives, their goods and fortunes." With these words Sir John Borough, or Boroughs, closed his argument, prepared for Charles I. during his controversy with the Dutch over the North Sea fisheries, first published during the Commonwealth, on the eve of its Dutch war, and republished in 1739 during the difficulty with Spain over sea sovereignty. Avoiding the example of Selden in his more famous treatise, Borough dispensed with legal arguments and citations from Scripture and classical mythology, and based upon official documents his proofs of the antiquity of the claim to sovereignty over the British seas, and the recognition of that claim by other nations. He discretely avoided any delimitation of those waters, and gave a large proportion of his attention to the question of fishing rights, appending a disquisition, illustrated by the theme of the growth of Dutch prosperity, upon the value of fisheries to national development.

The introductory essay on the freedom of the sea covers the main features of the controversy down to Boroughs's time. Acquaintance with the results of the most recent research on the papal bulls of demarcation would have saved the editor from some inaccuracies on that subject, and it seems unfortunate to omit all references to the defense of sea freedom by sixteenth-century Frenchmen. On all matters relating to the British seas, however, Mr. Wade shows mastery of his sources. He has collated the existing manuscripts and editions with great care, and his notes supply the essential corrections and confirmations. The republication of this once famous pamphlet at this time and in this form is a useful contribution toward the understanding of the historical background of British sentiment concerning the freedom of the seas.

LOUISE FARGO BROWN.

The Day of the Crescent: Glimpses of Old Turkey. By G. E. Hubbard. (Cambridge, University Press, 1929, pp. xi, 242, 15 sh.) The author appears to have taken all of his material from a row of books which he discovered on a shelf at the British Foreign Office, a collection made by a diplomat of the nineteenth century. They are not so rare as he appears to believe. Since the days of Elizabeth the English public has been steadily interested in the Near East, and upon the appearance of every interesting book about the region has absorbed editions that were large for the time. As a consequence the large libraries of the western world have as a rule not only most of the writings drawn upon by Mr. Hubbard, but others of the same period of equal interest and value in reconstructing the Ottoman Turkish past. It is true, however,

that such old works about Turkey are little read nowadays, and therefore the present book will have a freshness of appeal to the general public at which it is aimed.

The author calls his work "a humble attempt to create a picture of the golden age of Turkey", but he later describes it more accurately as "a collection of picturesque sketches". He has certainly made no wide search for material, nor approached his subject in any critical way, nor attempted to give close unity to his scheme. His task has been almost exclusively the condensation of the writings of certain travellers and observers, mostly used in the English original or English translation. One noteworthy exception—Barbaro's Journey to Persia of about 1471, written in Italian—falls neither in time nor in geography within the general scope of the book. The author has not thought it necessary to follow a chronological order of arrangement, nor to harmonize the varying uses of Eastern names and expressions which he finds in his sources. He has tried, however, to supply accurately a limited amount of historical background and explanatory comment.

Under these conditions Mr. Hubbard has succeeded in presenting a vivacious, interesting, and thoroughly readable book. He drew extensively upon the Letters of Busbecq: here he might well have used Arnold and Forster's translation instead of that of 1694, which he has followed to the extent of using the Latinized forms Busbequius and Malvezius. Next in assignment of space is Baron Wratislaw, whose "adventures" are skillfully summarized. Other travellers followed are Dallam, Donado, Haji Khalfa, John Fox the gunner, Dr. Covell, George Sandys, and Bennetti. The sixteen full-page illustrations are mainly from the contemporary works of Nicolay, George Sandys, and Grelot. There is an analyzed table of contents, but no index.

A few errors may be noted. The English is occasionally original, as "unrelentless" (p. 10) and "unchartered seas" (p. 150). The Prince (or Voivode) of Wallachia in 1683 (not 1682) was not "Contacuzenos", but Cantacuzene. Janissaries and pages are not properly discriminated (p. 29). Aruj Barbarossa was dead long before 1533 (p. 145). Turkey had in 1669 many possessions farther west than Crete (p. 185). The illustration facing page 214 entitled "Eastern Entrance to Bosphorus (the site of the 'Black Tower') " is incorrect in the parenthetical alternative, for the "Black Tower" was in the wall of the Castle of Rumeli Hissar, from which the Black Sea is not visible.

A. H. LYBYER.

Jan Pietersz. Coen. Bescheiden omtrent zijn Bedrijf in Indië, verzameld door Dr. H. T. Colenbrander. Uitgegeven door het Koninklijk Instituut voor de Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde van Nederlandsch-Indië. Eerste deel. (The Hague, Martinus Nijhoff, 1919, pp. xix, 854.) The Royal Institute for Dutch India decided in 1918 to celebrate the three-hundredth anniversary of the conquest of Jacatra (May 30, 1619), by

the publication of a work which should include the reports of Jan Pieterssen Coen, and documents relating to his life and work. Dr. Colenbrander was chosen to edit the work, which was projected in five parts as follows: I. Coen's letters to the Netherlands, 1614-1623; II. Coen's letters to different parts of India, 1615-1623; III. resolutions and decisions made at Bantam and Batavia, 1613-1623; IV. letters of the directors to Coen, 1614-1622, reports relating to Coen's work, 1623-1627; V. documents relating to Coen's second term of office as governor general, 1627-1629. The first part of the work now appears in a handsome volume, admirably printed on heavy paper with luxurious margins.

The content of the book has an importance which justifies this generous treatment. Coen is the outstanding figure in the founding of the Dutch empire in the East. After some years of service in the East India Company he was made director general in 1614 and governor general in 1617; the reports in this volume cover the period from 1613, when Coen arrived in Bantam, to 1623 when he returned to the Netherlands. In this decade the territorial establishment of the East India Company and some important elements of its policy were shaped, largely by Coen's influence, along the lines which they followed, in the main, in later history.

Coen had his eye on the whole field of Dutch interests in Asia, from Arabia and Persia to China and Japan. He described the conditions and problems, political and commercial, at every point of contact with the native peoples, and the struggle for mastery with European competitors, English, French, Portuguese, Spanish. To the constant demands of the directors at home for money and goods he sent answers describing in detail the sources of revenue and the processes of trade, the ships and how they were handled, the wares and how they were got, and explaining his own demands for help that would enable him to build up a healthy organization able to protect itself from the dangers menacing it both within and without.

Extracts from these reports have already been printed by De Jonge, in his *Opkomst van het Nederlandsch Gezag over Java*, and by Tiele, in his *Bouwstoffen voor de Geschiedenis der Nederlanders in den Maleischen Archipel*. These extracts, making up altogether perhaps one-quarter of the material in the present volume, are printed here in their original context, with new material from the archives which seems to be for many purposes fully as important as that which has already appeared in print. Students who are not specialists in the period will await with interest a study of Coen's life and work, based on the documents, which is promised by the editor to appear in a later volume. Meanwhile, those who desire to consult the work for its contribution to their particular interests, will find its use facilitated by three indexes, one of persons, one of places and peoples, and one of ships.

CLIVE DAY.

English Political Parties and Leaders in the Reign of Queen Anne, 1702-1710. By William Thomas Morgan, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of European History in Indiana University. [Yale Historical Publications, Miscellany, vol. VII.] (New Haven, Yale University Press; London, Humphrey Milford, Oxford University Press, 1920, pp. 427, \$2.75.) In this book the author embodies the results of many years of painstaking and fruitful research. He has carefully studied "the new evidence that has become available in the last thirty years"—in the archives of England and Holland, in the recent reports of the Historical Manuscripts Commission, as well as in a mass of pamphlets and periodicals—and has reread, with a keen eye, all the older literature on the period, including the materials on which it has been based. Building on such secure and broad foundations he has succeeded in constructing a sound and enduring work. Particularly he has been able to show that Queen Anne was a much more assertive person than is commonly believed, and that, from the beginning, the Duchess of Marlborough exercised much less influence on the policy of her sovereign than most writers on the period have assumed. In this contention Professor Morgan has followed the lead of Archdeacon Coxe and Dean Swift, strengthening, with additional evidence, their views which have hitherto received small consideration. In the opinion of the reviewer, however, his attempt to clear Marlborough of responsibility for prolonging the War of the Spanish Succession is less convincing. On this perplexing period when personalities counted for so much, and when cabinet and party government were still in such an inchoate state, new lights are thrown; moreover, much fresh vivid detail is presented on the iniquitous methods of conducting elections which had come into vogue. On the other hand, the author's enthusiasm and thoroughness have tempted him to draw out unduly some of the intrigues and controversies of those graceless years, while his interest in tracking down questionable statements and opinions has led him to cite too indiscriminately all who have touched on his subject. In his exhaustive list, Miss Keith, Overton, and Lord Wolseley are apparently the only authors not included.

There are possibly a few points to which one might take exception. In the account of the rise of parties the essential distinction is not emphasized that the opposition, before the Restoration, was generally organized to overthrow the existing government, while afterwards its main object was to get control of the administration. The Newcomen engine (p. 21) was not of a type that would have been very helpful in the factory system. Although Mary and Anne were brought up in the Protestant faith, their mother Anne Hyde died a Roman Catholic (p. 28). Bishop Compton was not "deposed", but only suspended from the exercise of his episcopal functions (p. 30). The characterizations of most of the personages of the period are excellent, but it might perhaps be better to call Godolphin a boor rather than a "bore" (p. 48) since he rarely said anything. Also, it would be more accurate to say that

the Mutiny Bill and the appropriation of supply made annual instead of "frequent" sessions imperative. Yet it would be disproportionate to dwell too much on these matters in a work so uniformly well done.

ARTHUR LYON CROSS.

Britain and Greater Britain in the Nineteenth Century. By Edward A. Hughes, M.A., Assistant Master at the Royal Naval College, Dartmouth, sometimes Major Scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge. (Cambridge, University Press, 1919, pp. 295, 5 sh.) To achieve a history of Britain and the British Empire in the nineteenth century within the compass of less than three hundred pages requires gifts of selection and self-restraint not too commonly found among scholars. But Mr. Hughes has fairly risen to the occasion. He has written a straightforward, lucid narrative, noting with admirable accuracy and comprehensiveness all the more important social and political "events" and finding it possible now and then even to discuss their why and wherefore. On the whole it is the best short history of modern Britain that has appeared.

But there is one serious defect that greatly impairs its usefulness. Not only is there no bibliography but there are no references whatever. Touching as he does on a vast range of complex matters, Mr. Hughes nowhere gives any clue to his sources of information or any guide to further investigation. Not that we distrust his sources. His accuracy and soundness of judgment are good evidence that he has spared no pains to get at the truth. Even small mistakes are rare. Lord Carnarvon did not, of course, bring about the federation of the Canadian provinces, and the St. Lawrence is not frozen for six months of the year, but such things are only slips and they are not characteristic. The trouble is not with the author's mastery of his subject but with his attitude toward his reader. Writing for undergraduates and for the general public, he might surely have assumed that he would awaken some curiosity. The omission of all mention of sources, primary or secondary, is so uniform that it is evidently a matter of deliberate judgment. But the judgment was certainly a wrong one.

On the whole perhaps Mr. Hughes has made his book too much an epitome of external, securely dated facts to appeal to the "general reader". Good as it is, it is not particularly dynamic or illuminating. But as a text-book for the college teacher who can supply the missing perspective and dramatic action it is excellent, and should be as useful in America as in Great Britain. For it is by no means insular, and its sane, well-balanced view of Britain's relation to the rest of the world is one of the best features of the book.

CECIL FAIRFIELD LAVELL.

Les Lois Françaises de 1815 à nos Jours, accompagnées des Documents Politiques les plus Importants. Par L. Cahen, Professeur Agrégé d'Histoire au Lycée Condorcet, et A. Mathiez, Professeur d'Histoire à

la Faculté des Lettres de l'Université de Besançon. (Paris, Félix Alcan, 1919, pp. iii, 374, 5 fr.) This book was first published in 1906. In the main the new edition simply brings the original publication up to the eve of the World War. The new matter includes two additional documents upon the period of the Second Empire, three texts relating to the early stages of the Franco-Russian alliance, and about forty pages of documents belonging to the years 1904-1913. Nearly all of these new materials relate to the separation of Church and State, the Morocco question, and other international matters of great importance to France.

The work of the editors has been done with good judgment. Almost every document which one would expect to find in so small a collection is included. Wherever the length of a document precluded full publication the editors have almost invariably selected the most significant parts. The grouping into chapters is a skillful combination of the topical and chronological methods. Only in the matter of the finding apparatus is there occasion for adverse comment. There is no index and the system of numbering the documents could easily be made more convenient.

A few years ago an extensive use of such a volume in American college classes in history was scarcely practicable, because few of the students could read French easily. The situation ought to be different now. It is to be hoped that many teachers will act upon the presumption that the recent increase of interest in the study of French has removed the obstacle. Such teachers will find that this little book meets their requirements.

FRANK MALOY ANDERSON.

John Redmond's Last Years. By Stephen Gwynn. (New York, Longmans, Green, and Company, 1919, pp. viii, 351, \$5.00.) The author of this volume, though belonging to a well-known Unionist family of Ireland, was an Irish Nationalist member of Parliament and as such a political follower of Redmond. The principal purpose of his book, as stated by himself, "is to record and illustrate Redmond's action during the period which began with the opening of the Great War".

The first four chapters deal with Redmond's career as chairman of the Irish party before the war, the Home Rule Bill of 1912, and the organization of the rival volunteer forces in Ireland. They fill more than one-third of the book and form a rather lengthy introduction to the main theme. In them Mr. Gwynn makes clear his conviction that the shuffling Irish policy of the Asquith government, its supineness in the face of loyalist treason in Ulster, aided and abetted by Unionist sympathy in England, weakened Redmond and parliamentarism in Ireland and played directly into the hands of the Irish extremists.

The author views Redmond's famous speech at the outbreak of the war, in which he assured the government of the whole-hearted loyalty of Catholic Ireland, as the "supreme action" of his life. Yet Redmond

lived to see the spirit of his pledge repudiated by the rising tide of Sinn Féin and his vision of a united, self-governing, and happy Ireland shattered by British official blundering and Ulster *intransigence*. That was the tragedy of his life, and to the unfolding of it Mr. Gwynn devotes the greater part of his book. What he has written is an extended commentary on Redmond's words: "Some tragic fatality seems to dog the footsteps of this government in all their dealings with Ireland."

As a contribution to history Mr. Gwynn's last chapter, the Convention and the End, is the most valuable. The author was a member of the Irish Convention, and what he tells us of its proceedings carries the weight of first-hand authority. Of value from the same point of view are also parts of the chapter entitled the Raising of the Irish Brigades, which treat of matters of which the author—he was Captain Gwynn of the Sixteenth Irish Division—has intimate knowledge.

Mr. Gwynn displays some of the qualities which a biographer ought to possess. He knew Redmond intimately and admired him greatly, yet he makes no attempt to represent him as unerring in judgment and supreme in every quality of leadership. He is always temperate in language, never indulging in that partizan vituperation which mars so much of what has been written on the Irish question. He enjoyed the important advantage of access to Redmond's papers. Yet his book has serious defects from the point of view of both the serious student of Irish affairs and the general reader. The former will often not know what importance to attach to statements and interpretations, since authorities are as a rule not cited. The latter will too frequently find himself beyond his depth, unable to follow intelligently the discussion of subjects which are not explained.

Handbooks prepared under the Direction of the Historical Section of the Foreign Office, nos. 1-42. (London, H. M. Stationery Office, 1920, pp. from 36 to 220 each, price 6d. to 5 sh. each.) The object of this series has been summed up as follows by Sir George Prothero, its general editor:

In the spring of 1917 the Foreign Office, in connexion with the preparation which they were making for the work of the Peace Conference, established a special section whose duty it should be to provide the British Delegates to the Peace Conference with information in the most convenient form—geographical, economic, historical, social, religious, and political—respecting the different countries, districts, islands, etc., with which they might have to deal. In addition, volumes were prepared on certain general subjects, mostly of an historical nature, concerning which it appeared that a special study would be useful. The historical information was compiled by trained writers on historical subjects, who (in most cases) gave their services without any remuneration. . . . The books are now published, with a few exceptions, substantially as they were issued for the use of the Delegates. No attempt has been made to bring them up to date.

The series is well done. We do not know just what was demanded of the editor or what latitude of control was allowed to him but we can see that his guiding hand has maintained a certain uniformity of treatment and moderation of tone. Polemics and propaganda are avoided. The historical portions are carefully made out and, as far as we have observed, their brief statements are seldom open to challenge. One can imagine that, for the overburdened statesman who had but half an hour to spare to get up an unfamiliar subject before he had to decide upon it in the Supreme Council, many of these tracts may have been most useful, more useful even, more up to date, and easier to carry about than would have been the corresponding articles in the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*. For the same reasons we can believe they will make acceptable works of reference in public libraries and newspaper offices.

On the other hand, the scholar, in looking over the series, will be less impressed, and even a cursory glance will suggest questions and criticisms. The need of some of the handbooks is not obvious, though the fact that we find pamphlets on such topics as "Holland" and "Spain" does not prove that British diplomacy harbored dark designs against either of these two friendly countries. The handbook on the history of the Eastern Question consists more than half of a documentary appendix. This may be right, yet one wonders if these treaties, etc., would not have been better placed in a general volume of such matter. One might multiply queries of this kind. To tell the truth, most of the handbooks are rather slight. So are many of their bibliographies, which, moreover, differ greatly among themselves in size and thoroughness. For instance, there are more than twice as many titles in the bibliography in No. 56 (Sakhalin) as in No. 55 (Eastern Siberia)—a vastly larger subject. The excellent handbook on the Åland Islands is a good example of condensed statement bringing out the most necessary points, but the brief bibliography hardly gains by the inclusion of three encyclopedias. Occasionally, too, comments are made as to the views of the authors given in the bibliographies. As this is done only occasionally, it is hardly fair. Why was it necessary to say, in connection with Professor Hazen's *Alsace-Lorraine under German Rule*, that "The writer is strongly French in sympathy"? He was not the only one. Finally, the series would be much more valuable to us if accompanied by the official maps prepared by the War Office, which are constantly referred to but which are not, as far as we know, offered to the public.

The Story of the Great War. By Roland G. Usher, Ph.D., Professor of History, Washington University, St. Louis. (New York, Macmillan Company, 1919, pp. xvii, 350, \$2.50.) The author writes for the uninformed of the adult population, and for children. He explains himself much in the simple way in which serious matter is "written down" for the young. He evidently feels very keenly the enormity of Germany's

sins against the rules of honorable war and wishes to make others feel it also. He rarely loses an opportunity to make the reader realize how much she hated, how much she coveted, and how ruthlessly she sought her ends. Many of the illustrations, taken from newspapers published in the most acute moments of the war, are full of extreme feeling. The book, therefore, does not tend to form cool and restrained views of the World War. Probably the author did not wish to form such views.

Its strong point is in its large amount of information presented clearly and directly. The chapters on the origin of the war contain much well-condensed information. The important campaigns are described with vividness. There is much about the methods, materials, and experiences of modern war, presented in an easy way. The campaigns of the American troops are described with more extensive treatment than a European writer would give them. We miss however an adequate account of the German efforts to influence American opinion, which might properly be kept before our people as a warning against similar efforts in the future. The reviewer has taken particular notice of some good black and white maps. To those who wish a vivid rather than a balanced "Story of the Great War" this book is commended.

An Introduction to the Peace Treaties. By Arthur Pearson Scott, Assistant Professor of History, University of Chicago. (Chicago, University of Chicago Press, pp. x, 292, \$2.00.) Mr. Scott's book is an excellent illustration of the value of perspective combined with careful study of documents, as opposed to the impressions of first-hand observation. At the moment when the market threatens to be flooded with dogmatic eye-witness accounts of the Peace Conference and its work, it is a relief to find an author disclaiming any "inside knowledge", and one who, possibly because of that fact, preserves a detached point of view, a sense of proportion, and a careful balance of judgment such as has not been conspicuous in much of the Peace Conference literature hitherto published. Mr. Scott's purpose is to summarize the conditions under which the treaties were made, and to state what the treaty provisions involve, with brief explanations thereof. It seems to the reviewer that he has succeeded admirably in a difficult task. Brief chapters on war aims and peace negotiations during the war are followed by a summary sketch of the Paris Conference and the framing of the treaties. The major portion of the book is devoted to an analysis of the Versailles Treaty, following its text closely but elucidating the issues at stake and the interests of the negotiating parties. The material effects of the various provisions are estimated and contradictory opinions summarized. The proposed settlements in southeastern Europe and Turkey are treated much more briefly in the same manner.

It is not to be expected that the book should be full of color, for the author rigorously excludes such questions as the Sixtus negotiations and does not permit himself the pleasure of personal characterization. Its

value is thereby in no way diminished. Minor errors are infrequent. Recent disclosures tend to mitigate the war-guilt of the Magyars, which the author, perhaps, over-emphasizes. Fiume with suburbs does not include a Slav majority. "Clémenceau" should be Clemenceau.

CHARLES SEYMOUR.

East by West, Essays in Transportation; a Commentary on the Political Framework within which the East India Trade has been carried on from very Early Times, starting with Babylon and ending very near Babylon. By A. J. Morrison. (Boston, Four Seas Company, 1920, pp. 177, \$1.50.) In short chapters, sometimes of but two or three pages, the author sketches the striking characteristics of the political and commercial history of Oriental trade from the time of ancient Babylon to the present. The subtitle of the book, "Essays in Transportation", is quite misleading, for relatively little attention is given to that subject. The larger part of the little book is political history, in which as a framework the author sets the incidents of trade with the East. He deals almost altogether with particulars. Every page is sprinkled thickly with proper names. The author, in some introductory verse, acknowledges his obligation to the encyclopaedia, Smith's dictionaries, Grote, Finlay, Robertson, and Bancroft, and this list appears to characterize fairly his sources of information. The book was probably not designed and is certainly not adapted to fit the needs of a serious student, but may attract the casual reader by its rapid movement and informal style.

Foreign Rights and Interests in China. By Westel W. Willoughby, Professor of Political Science at the Johns Hopkins University, Legal Advisor to the Chinese Republic, 1916-1917. (Baltimore, Johns Hopkins Press, 1920, pp. xx, 594, \$7.50.) This is a very useful work for one who would know "the rights of foreigners and the interests of foreign States in China as they are to be found stated in treaties with or relating to China or in other documents of an official or quasi-official character". As a result of the interpretation of the most-favored-nation clause "in order to determine what treaty rights a particular nation has in China it is necessary to ascertain what privileges or immunities of a commercial or economic nature have been granted by China to any of the other Treaty Powers". So Professor Willoughby has brought together, in twenty chapters, the leading treaty stipulations on such subjects as extraterritoriality, foreign commerce, landholding, concessions and settlements, the open door, spheres of interest, China's foreign debts, and railway loans and foreign control. Six of the chapters deal with Japanese interests and ambitions in Manchuria, Shantung, and China in general.

As a work of reference the volume may be highly commended. For most purposes it needs little to supplement it. But as almost every chapter would require a volume in itself for a definitive discussion so

the careful student must still fall back upon the collections of treaties and upon such historical investigations as Morse's excellent three volumes on *The International Relations of the Chinese Empire*. But from 1912, where Morse ends his discussion, Dr. Willoughby treats the subject in more detail than in the preceding period.

As Dr. Willoughby points out, "the general observation may be made that in China, to a peculiar extent, there is a difference between the regulations and orders that are formulated by the Government and the results that are actually obtained under them". And a similar distinction must often be made between the text of treaty engagements and the actual operation of the articles. For these reasons there is a certain amount of unreality in most of the works on China which deal with the written word without a thorough examination of the actual conditions. Therefore the historian, while grateful to Professor Willoughby for the very helpful compilation which he has offered him, must feel that his own needs would have been served better if more attention had been paid to the origin of the early engagements which served as precedents for all that has followed. Dr. Willoughby has, on the other hand, confined his comments largely to recent happenings. Such statements as: "In 1884 (May 11) Annam was definitely lost by China to France. In 1885 and 1886 Indo-China was lost by her to France", indicate a rather sketchy knowledge of a very interesting precedent in the relations between China and her neighbors.

The Columbian Tradition on the Discovery of America and on the Part played therein by the Astronomer Toscanelli: a Memoir addressed to the Professors Hermann Wagner of the University of Göttingen and Carlo Errera of Bologna. By Henry Vignaud, President of the "Société des Américanistes". (Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1920, pp. 62, 3 sh. 6 d.) Mr. Vignaud returns in this pamphlet to his well-buttressed theories concerning the purposes and plans of Christopher Columbus which he entertained before, during, and subsequent to his voyage of 1492. It is a memoir, he tells us, addressed to his distinguished critics and opponents Professors Hermann Wagner of Göttingen and Carlo Errera of Bologna, "who", he charges, "remain under the seductive charm of the fairy-tale that in 1492 the East was sought by way of the West". In the briefest possible manner he presents a summary of his own views concerning what he has chosen to call the "Columbian Tradition".

Mr. Vignaud, a veteran but vigorous historian of ninety years, well merits a place among those historical critics who dig deep into documents for first-hand information. He is fair to his opponents but very exacting of them. There can be no mistake as to his own position and the reason for his faith. He is much given to citing chapter and verse, and demands that his opponents shall do likewise; in other words he is much opposed to the loose speculation which has so long passed for reliable history concerning Columbus.

The problem of first importance in these traditions, as Mr. Vignaud sees it, is that having to do with the goal of the enterprise, and this leads him to give prominence to a restatement of his position, with a logic that is convincing, concerning the so-called Toscanelli documents. Here there is not involved, he thinks, the question of the authenticity of these documents—the letter and the map—seeing that their contents are foreign to the discovery of America, that is, to the purpose for which Columbus set out on his expedition, which was to find new islands or lands to the westward in the Atlantic, and not to sail to the East Indies by way of the West.

To the part taken by the son Ferdinand and the friend Las Casas in originating the "Columbian Tradition", and to the objects which doubtless were theirs in so doing, he gives careful and critical consideration. It was Las Casas himself who placed the prefatory letter at the beginning of the so-called Columbus Journal, stating that the sovereigns had enjoined him to go to the Indies, but to Las Casas "Las Indias" clearly meant the West Indies, as witness for example the title of his work *Historia de las Indias* treating of the discovery and conquest of the New World.

Mr. Vignaud cannot be accused of an attempt to lessen the fame of Columbus; on the contrary he contends, as before indicated, that Columbus had discovered the very lands which he had gone out to seek. Through his studies, his meditations, and his constant inquiries, he had "divined" the existence of America, and such a Columbus is more worthy of reverence and honor than the traditional Columbus trying to penetrate the East by way of the West.

E. L. STEVENSON.

Journals of the House of Representatives of Massachusetts, 1715-1717. (Boston, Massachusetts Historical Society, 1919, pp. x, 291.) It is an omen of promise for the future that the Massachusetts Historical Society has begun to issue in its series of publications the journals of the House of Representatives of the province of Massachusetts Bay, a matter that ought long ago to have been attended to by the state itself. The first volume to appear covers the years 1715-1717, and is handsomely printed and bound in the characteristic style adopted by the society. As we understand the plan, the society is to print eventually both assembly and council minutes and the state is to aid the enterprise by taking five hundred copies of each issue, thus indirectly contributing about \$1200 to the cost of publication, the original cost having been met from the Dowse fund. This combination of state and society is much to be commended, as it assures good editing, a service that is not always satisfactory when the state fathers the enterprise alone. Satisfaction with the plan loses, however, some of its edge when we discover that the society is doing no more than reprint the printed journals, which begin with 1715, thus not only ignoring the earlier manuscript journals,

which go back to 1692, but failing also to collate the printed text with the original manuscript. The course followed is the easier of the two, for printers can set up from photostat copies, thus saving an editor much trouble and a society much expense. We presume, however, that Mr. Ford and the society have faced the larger problem and will in time give us the entire series of minutes from 1692 to the close of the colonial period, thus reproducing both manuscript and printed texts. No statement to that effect is made in the introduction and the matter is rendered uncertain by the numbering "Volume I.", which appears on the half-title page and in the binder's title; but to do otherwise would be to deprive the undertaking of much of its usefulness.

American Foreign Policy, based upon Statements of Presidents and Secretaries of State of the United States and Publicists of the American Republics, with an Introduction by Nicholas Murray Butler. (Washington, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 1920, pp. vii, 128.) This collection of documents is intended by the editor to comprise "those official statements by successive Presidents and Secretaries of State which, having been formally or tacitly accepted by the American people, do in effect constitute the foundation of American foreign policy. . . . They are the classic declarations of policy which, taken together, present a record of which the American people may well be proud". Naturally the selection begins with Washington's Farewell Address and includes Jefferson's statement as to entangling alliances. Then follow the various messages relating to the Monroe Doctrine: Monroe's, Polk's, Buchanan's, Grant's, Cleveland's, and Roosevelt's. Blaine, Hay, and Root contribute their ideas as to the Monroe Doctrine, that of the last named being in no sense official, as it is the well-known address as president of the American Society of International Law for 1914. The instructions to and reports from the American delegates to the Hague conferences are properly included. The Recommendations of Havana concerning international organization, and the commentary thereon by Dr. James Brown Scott, however, are in no sense the official expression of any policy of the United States. Reprinting them in this form strengthens the impression that this book is one of *tendenz* character. They are

now offered to the peoples of Europe and Asia as America's positive contribution to the solution of the problem of providing a form of international co-operation which will avoid the creation of a super-government and rest international co-operation upon respect and reverence for law. This is the path of progress to which the traditions of American foreign policy point and this is the path upon which the Government of the United States may well invite other nations speedily to enter.

Therefore, we are not surprised to find nothing in the volume emanating from President Wilson. Instead appears the rider to the Naval Appropriation Bill of 1916, which declared for disarmament and authorized

the President at the close of the war to invite all the great governments of the world to a conference for the consideration of a plan for a world court. The authorization still stands, and an appropriation of \$200,000 for the purpose is as yet unexpended. The various selections, therefore, ought to provide a convenient aid to those who desire to expound the planks of the Republican platform bearing upon the League of Nations.

J. S. R.

The Čechs (Bohemians) in America: a Study of their National, Cultural, Political, Social, Economic, and Religious Life. By Thomas Čapek. (Boston and New York, Houghton Mifflin Company, 1920, pp. xix, 294, \$3.00.) Very few of us who have heard our grandmothers play that ancient companion to "The Maiden's Prayer", "The Battle of Prague", realize that it was an actual event, and one which was primarily responsible for the Czech (or Bohemian) element in the United States. In the seventeenth-century struggle between Catholic and Protestant which ended in the dispersal of the Protestant Czechs into all lands but their own began the first wave of Czech settlement in America. The Hussites, Thomas Čapek tells us in his comprehensive book, *The Čechs in America*, driven from their own land, sought homes not only in nearby Saxony and Hungary and Silesia, but the bolder spirits came to the new country.

The Čechs in America is a comprehensive, carefully arranged manual of all information about this section of our immigration, a section more important than we had heretofore realized. From the earliest Bohemians who fled here from religious persecution in the seventeenth century, to the latest flood of immigration, which, like all other immigration of our days, has industrial reasons behind it, he omits nothing.

He brings to our attention valuable qualities of the Czech, or, as it is easier to remember him, the Bohemian; the idealism, the persistence, the self-reliance, the intelligence, which he contributes to our commonwealth. It must be something of a shock to those of us who know the Czech mainly as the "Bohunk" of our industrial centres, to face the fact that Ellis Island records show him lowest in percentage of illiterates, and highest in percentage of skilled labor.

With the industry which he commends in his fellow-citizens, Mr. Čapek has dug from our records the surprising fact that the founder of the Philipse family, of the old manor of that name, as well as men who were grantees under Lord Baltimore, and wealthy merchants in Dutch New York, were Czechs. So were some of those Moravians whose settlement in Pennsylvania is still a factor in our land.

After the Moravian settlement in the eighteenth century, immigration, discouraged by the authorities of the mother country, practically ceased until 1840, when famine sent a new wave of the Bohemians to our shores. The revolution of 1848 added more; since then the immigration, steadily increasing and focusing in the Middle West, has been of the

peasant classes, agriculturalists and mechanics at first, but in the second generation taking, through the work of the public schools and high schools, the inevitable step upward into the office-working classes.

Mr. Capek covers thoroughly and by name the Czech leaders in trades, professions, religious thought, literature, and the arts. To anyone wishing, or needing, as in this day many need and wish, to be authoritatively and thoroughly informed on this subject, his book is indispensable.

There are many illustrations, an appendix giving a partial bibliography, and an index.

The Constitutional History of the Louisiana Purchase, 1803-1812. By Everett Somerville Brown, Ph.D. [University of California Publications in History, vol. X.] (Berkeley, University of California Press, 1920, pp. xi, 248, \$2.50.) Dr. Brown's monograph contributes little that is new to the subjects which it treats; but he is to be thanked for placing between two covers so thorough and painstaking a history of the constitutional problems created by the Louisiana purchase. Of the several aspects of that event—diplomatic, territorial, economic, constitutional—the last has hitherto received the least attention from historians. Yet the Louisiana Purchase was the first elastic test of the federal constitution, and the first acid test of Jefferson's sincerity in strict construction. William Plumer's account of the Senate debate on the Breckenridge bill for the government of Louisiana, from the Plumer MSS. at the Library of Congress, which Dr. Brown contributed to the *American Historical Review* (XXII. 340-364), is here reprinted as an appendix and made the basis of an excellent chapter. Other chapters analyze contemporary opinion of the status of Louisiana, the debate on the treaty, Louisiana's successful efforts to obtain a modification of the first territorial government, the constitutional questions created by East Florida's "self-determination" in 1810, and the question of admitting Louisiana to the Union. Dr. Brown has covered a wide range of manuscript and printed material, and handled it with a just sense of proportion and a keen scent for the significant. These qualities are, perhaps, all one has right to expect in a doctoral dissertation. I do wish, however, that aspirants for the three magic letters would not be so oppressed by the solemnity of their quest as to neglect the light and humorous aspects of their subject. In this case, Jefferson's constitutional qualms on the treaty, so provocative of Homeric laughter when handled by a Henry Adams or a Beveridge, become merely the dry bones of a discussion.

S. E. MORISON.

The Rise of Methodism in the West, being the Journal of the Western Conference, 1800-1811. Edited, with Notes and Introduction, by William Warren Sweet, Professor of History, DePauw University. (New York and Cincinnati, Methodist Book Concern, 1920, pp. 207, \$1.25.)

One of the most striking evidences of present-day interest in religious history is the publication from time to time of manuscript records not easily accessible to the investigator. For the Methodist denomination Professor Sweet has already rendered important services, particularly in his volume entitled *Circuit Rider Days in Indiana*, which contains the journal of the Indiana Conference from 1832 to 1844. This more recent book although less impressive in size contains a no-less important document, the journal of the Western Conference from 1800, when the more inclusive designation was substituted for that of the Kentucky Conference, which it had hitherto borne, until 1811, the last meeting before the division of the conference. The interval of twenty years between these two records, it is to be hoped, will some day be covered by the publication of the journal of the Ohio and Tennessee conference under the same competent editorship.

As in the *Circuit Rider Days in Indiana*, this volume contains several introductory chapters dealing with the early history of Western Methodism. The value of these is unequal. The first two give a brief and authoritative narrative of Methodist expansion from 1782 to 1811, based upon manuscript and printed sources with which the author is so thoroughly familiar. In the third and fourth chapters there is much repetition, many of the incidents having already been related in exactly the same phraseology in the introduction to the previous volume, while the same passage from Cartwright's *Autobiography* is cited in chapters two and four of this introduction. Written avowedly from the sectarian point of view and with evident sectarian pride, these chapters nevertheless bear the impress of the fairminded and critical historian. The writing of sectarian history in the light of new information is undoubtedly of value, but as a picture of Western religious life a book of this kind does not fall in the same class with comparative studies such as Miss Cleveland's volume on the *Great Revival in the West in 1800*.

The lack of an index, which is one of the most frequent hindrances to research in religious history, is much to be regretted in so well-edited a publication.

Catholic Beginnings in Kansas City, Missouri: an Historical Sketch. By Gilbert J. Garraghan, S.J. (Chicago, Loyola University Press, 1920, pp. 137, \$1.25.) Old cities, like old people, delight in reminiscences. We should not be surprised, therefore, that Kansas City, which has long since passed the Biblical ten and threescore, likes to cast a glance back on the days of her youth. That the history of her early life arrested the attention of Father G. J. Garraghan is a privilege she cannot overestimate; well may she be proud of the monument he has raised in memory of her pioneer days. Deliberately he has limited his scope to the "Catholic Beginnings", and throughout he scrupulously remains true to his purpose: his book will have to be reckoned with when the time comes to compile a complete History of Catholicity in the United

States; at the same time, religious and civil history are naturally so closely interwoven that no treatment of the development of the Middle West can now afford to ignore Father Garraghan's work.

Westport Landing, the future Kansas City, started, like most early settlements of the Mississippi Valley, as a trading post on the Indian frontier; its first name, Chouteau, indicates sufficiently its St. Louisan affiliation; and there, like everywhere else, Catholic religion went hand in hand with pioneering. Whether it was at the mouth of the Kansas, or at quite a distance east of that place, that Father de Lacroix met the great Kansas chief White-Plume, is not clear; at all events, less than seven years after the establishment of the Chouteau post, Father J. A. Lutz visited the place and the Indian neighboring tribes (1828). Five years later Father Benedict Roux was sent by Bishop Rosati to resume the work. To the efforts and labors of this courageous and zealous priest the author quite deservedly devotes no less than fifty out of the one hundred and thirty-odd pages of his volume. His narrative then follows the work of the early Missouri Jesuits: Van Quickenborne, Hoecken, Aelen, and Point, down to the time of the coming to Kansas City of Father Bernard Donnelly. It is, then, a period of a little more than twenty-five years that the author covers in his book, of which he had, two years ago, given an earnest by the publication of several of Father Roux's letters. This correspondence, the reports of the Jesuit missionaries, and other papers stored up in the diocesan archives of St. Louis form the bulk of manuscript sources, mostly unpublished, which the writer, who is a trained historian, has wisely exploited and artfully woven into a well-planned and most charmingly written narrative. He very seldom nods. He did so, however (p. 22), apropos of the dates of Bishop Du Bourg's residence in St. Louis: the good prelate left Missouri, not in 1821, but some two months before. Page 74, Roux's Latin quotation must be *corde et animo*. The volume, very neatly printed and tastefully illustrated, reflects much credit upon the Loyola University Press.

C. L. SOUVAY.

The Paths of Inland Commerce; a Chronicle of Trail, Road, and Waterway. By Archer B. Hulbert. [Chronicles of America series, vol. XXI.] (New Haven, Yale University Press; London, Humphrey Milford, 1920, pp. xii, 211.) Professor Hulbert is well equipped for writing the story of the early development of the transportation routes of the United States, for he has already published sixteen volumes on the pioneer roads and canals, based upon personal observation and first-hand study. A more careful later volume on *Washington and the West* traversed some of the same ground in more thorough fashion. In the monograph under review the author has brought together the best results of his earlier labors and woven them into a connected and well-written

narrative of the part which trails, roads, canals, and natural waterways have played in our commercial development.

The interest of the author in his subject has at times betrayed him into extreme forms of statement, but on the whole he has maintained a fair balance. The statement that "every problem in the building of the Republic has been, in the last analysis, a problem in transportation" (p. vii), is a thesis which even he would probably be willing to modify in spite of the great importance of this factor. So, too, the wish to construct full, well-rounded periods has at times led to exaggeration, as in such phrases as "the great industries of the West" in 1800 (p. 69), "innumerable tons of flour, tobacco, and bacon" (p. 70), "the overflowing wealth of the [national] treasury" from 1811 to 1815 (p. 114), "fields without number" (p. 172), "no one can exaggerate the importance of this waterway [the Illinois and Michigan Canal] between 1848 and 1860" (p. 163). The importance of the Ohio canals, on the other hand, seems to be rather underestimated. It is, moreover, doubtful whether the Indians ever fared abroad "to trade" (p. 15). While inclined to emphasize the geographic factors, Professor Hulbert has also made due allowance for the economic factors and the individual contributions of inventors and men of action in determining and developing the routes of our early commerce.

E. L. BOGART.

The New South: a Chronicle of Social and Industrial Evolution. By Holland Thompson. [Chronicles of America series, vol. XLII.] (New Haven, Yale University Press; London, Humphrey Milford, 1919, pp. ix, 250.) This small volume on a large subject has two notable characteristics. One is its catholicity of spirit. The author nowhere defines the "New South"; on the other hand he points out the variety of political opinion and of economic interests that have arisen since 1876. At no point is he defensive or denunciatory, nor does he take pains to indicate phenomena that are isolated or exceptional. The impression left is that the term "New South" simply embraces an ever-widening variety of political and economic life. The other characteristic of the book is its descriptive value. Only the first three chapters, which trace political movements from the close of Reconstruction through the Populist movement, can be considered strictly historical, and these are interpretative rather than narrative. The remaining chapters discuss from the angle of an observer the development of agriculture and industry, labor conditions, the race problem, educational progress, and current social tendencies. In them the author manifests the insight and sane judgment so notable in his previous volume *From Cotton Field to Cotton Mill*, a study of the transition in North Carolina, and in the present volume most of his illustrations of general movements are taken from that state.

The principal limitations of the book proceed from the necessity of

condensation. Consequently some important matters are omitted, notably the reclaiming of poor and waste lands in recent years. The rise of state control over railroads and large corporations, the changes in tax systems, and the development of state administration are not touched, nor the conditions which gave rise to the early primary laws. That the origins of industrialism were vitally related to the humble rôle of the region in national politics, and in many instances to a quasi-humanitarian spirit on the part of the capitalists, is nowhere suggested. Yet as a brief and suggestive survey of the rise of a civilization the book is unsurpassed. Unfortunately the bibliography is very brief and does not include the titles of many serial publications, monographs, and general works of a helpful nature.

WILLIAM K. BOYD.

The Agrarian Crusade: a Chronicle of the Farmer in Politics. By Solon J. Buck. [Chronicles of America series, vol. XLV.] (New Haven, Yale University Press, 1920, pp. xi, 215.) While it is undoubtedly a phase of American history which should not be overlooked, to take the subject of the "farmer in politics" out of the general mass of material bearing upon the course of the country since the Civil War and make it the subject of a separate treatise cannot yield very noteworthy results. For a title the editor has chosen "The Agrarian Crusade," which covers the Granger, the Greenback, the Farmers' Alliance, and the Populist movements. Every one of them was based on class selfishness and flourished amid poverty and ignorance. The eccentric fandangoes which the leaders of the movements cut in a number of state and national campaigns are things the farmer of this day, one of the wealthiest and solidest figures in our citizenry, would like to forget. Fortunately such fatuities never did possess the minds or beguile the steps of any considerable number of the cultivators of our soil and the gleaners of our harvests. The farmers who sat at Horace Greeley's feet as they read the *Weekly Tribune* had their "isms", but praise be, they did not contribute the men who strode into our politics to be remembered because of their want of socks, their long beards, their speeches about pitchforks, bloody bridles, and crosses of gold.

A reading of Mr. Buck's altogether temperate little essay about these personages leads one to marvel at his patience in dealing with them and their antics. His account of how the Grange was formed by some government clerks in Washington during Andrew Johnson's administration, and how it, after a good while, grew, is valuable. The "Greenbacker" business might have been amplified. While this particular lunacy was not solely for the farmer, it was set before the country, by such as Ben Butler and George Pendleton, to get their votes. Leaders would mislead them into being repudiators and inflationists by the use of paper money at this time just as they were besought to espouse the silver cause at a later period. Nowhere in it is to be found anything which is to the

credit of our American farmer except in the case in which he withstood such priests and apostles, and this, often and generally, except on the advancing frontier of Western settlement, he did.

Mr. Buck finds a little that is good to say for his "agrarian" movement. The Grange, with its local branches, being open to men and women together, added something to the joy of living in many communities. Men were raised up out of their sordid surroundings, their wives lost some of the hopelessness into which they sank at drear tasks in their isolated homes. They also were taught the reading habit. They began to subscribe for propaganda and class papers. In union they gained a sense of power which, if it was not always used wisely, was uplifting. They also developed a desire for more laws, more government. *Laissez-faire* was to be replaced by a policy which would set the state at work to improve the common lot. Out of it all, Mr. Buck thinks, came the recent "progressive" movement—the "Progressive Party" of 1912, which "vanished from the stage" in 1916, only "when both the old parties were believed to have become progressive".

ELLIS PAXSON OBERHOLTZER.

The Budget and Responsible Government. By Frederick A. Cleveland and Arthur Eugene Buck. (New York, Macmillan Company, 1920, pp. xxxiii, 406.) While this volume in no full sense belongs to the field of history, the authors have entitled part I. of their work Historical Background and Interpretation of the Recent Movement for Administrative Reorganization and Budget Procedure (pp. 3-129). In these pages, however, "interpretation" bulks far larger than historical matter, which is largely introduced as illustrative material. Quotations from the words of Wilson, Hughes, Roosevelt, Taft, and Root are used by the authors to support their contention that our government has lost its responsiveness to the popular will, that we have accepted the idea of the control of the many by the few. The development of this lack of responsiveness—our government through standing committees, our irresponsible party machines and political bosses—can scarcely be said to be placed in historical perspective though historical allusions are frequent. The effort to cure this basic evil in our administrative machinery is drawn in outline, but for a thorough knowledge of the growth of the movement the reader must look elsewhere. For an understanding of its significance and its relation to present problems he will find help here.

A History of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad. By Howard Douglas Dozier, Ph.D., Professor of Economics, Dartmouth College. (Boston and New York, Houghton Mifflin Company, 1920, pp. xv, 197, \$2.00.) The main theme of this monograph is the construction and linking up of the numerous railroads running near the seacoast from above Richmond to below Savannah. Illuminating treatment is given to the

launching of the early lines, to the handicap of steamship competition so long as their tracks were unconnected, and to the prosperity rewarding the improvements and economies consequent upon the consolidation. The brief discussions of early traffic and rate problems and of the organization of the Atlantic Coast Despatch for the carriage of perishable freight are particularly interesting.

The consolidation of the Atlantic Coast Line system was a remarkably intelligent piece of work. The book, however, fails to tell whose conception it was; and neither the index nor apparently the text contains the name of Henry Walters. The later chapters, in fact, are notably lacking in the mention of personnel. Other faults lie in the construction of sentences and paragraphs, in the omission of dates of publication from the bibliography, and in occasional errors of statement. On page 69, for example, is a misleading paraphrase from Mills's *Statistics of South Carolina*. Mills merely says, "Tobacco and indigo have each been staples of Carolina", and this is quite true. Dozier says, "Tobacco and indigo had each in turn been the staple of the state in early times", which is not true; for neither of these was ever *the* staple of South Carolina, and in their sequence there as minor staples tobacco did not precede indigo. Finally, it is regrettable that although the preface is dated 1920, the statistical tables end with 1915 or 1916, and near the end of the text it is intimated that the year 1907 falls within the "last decade". The book, nevertheless, is in general a substantial and well-considered contribution.

ULRICH B. PHILLIPS.

Talks with T. R.: from the Diaries of John J. Leary, Jr. (Boston and New York, Houghton Mifflin Company, 1920, pp. xiv, 334, \$3.50.) It is Roosevelt the tribal chieftain that is revealed in this book, loving his friends and being served by them with devotion, hating his enemies and wishing that life were long enough for them all to be punished. It is the bitter leader of the opposition in the closing years of his life, with the party he hated in power and a leader whom he openly despised in office. The picture is less attractive than that of the writer of the letters to his children, or of the state papers that have been included in Mr. Bishop's selection, but it seems to present with fidelity one of the poses of the most versatile statesman of our day.

The compiler, Mr. Leary, is one of the group of newspaper men who surrounded Roosevelt in his later life. He tells of the difficulties of the anti-Roosevelt papers in keeping their writers loyal to editorial policy because of the spell that Roosevelt cast over nearly everyone who entered his circle. The "newspaper cabinet" was invariably treated with confidence and advised of matters that were not yet ready for the public. Mr. Leary kept private notes of these informal conversations and now presents them for a period of about four years. There is no utterance that has been noted earlier than 1916; most of them have to do with the

war and its various aspects, and through the whole collection run the consistent themes of Americanism and contempt for Wilson.

Few new facts are given to the world, but there are many expressions of opinion that will enliven sober histories in the future. Those who wondered how and why Roosevelt supported Hughes in 1916 will note with interest that in moments of depression the Colonel called his candidate the "bearded lady" (p. 52). The attack upon Wilson for his appeal for votes in 1918 appears in a new light when it is revealed that Roosevelt prepared and suppressed a similar statement asking for republican votes, suppressing it only "on the ground that it left the way open to attack" (p. 330). The absence of an index makes the book more difficult to use than it need have been.

FREDERIC L. PAXSON.

The Monroe Doctrine and the Great War. By Arnold Bennett Hall, J.D., Associate Professor of Political Science, University of Wisconsin. (Chicago, A. C. McClurg and Company, 1920, pp. xiii, 177, 75 cents.) This small volume professedly makes a popular appeal. In seven chapters the author sets forth the foundations, the formulation, and the various "enunciations" of the Doctrine. The narrative is generally clear and in most respects quite conventional. Mr. Ford's classic exposition of the authorship of the Doctrine could have been used to advantage. Like nearly every one who has written upon this subject during the past twenty-five years, the author finds the so-called "Secret Treaty of Verona of 1822" an important basis for Monroe's pronouncement. The text of this document, reprinted by the late Professor Freeman Snow in his *Treaties and Topics in American Diplomacy* from Elliot's *Diplomatic Code*, is unquestionably spurious. Doubts were cast upon it at least as long ago as 1855 by Schaumann in von Raumer's *Historisches Taschenbuch* for that year. The author regards Washington's Farewell Address as essentially one of the foundations of the Doctrine, yet he claims that while the Monroe Doctrine is alive and vigorous, the policy of Washington, summed up as one of isolation, is obsolete because based upon a transitory situation. It might be insisted that the original Monroe Doctrine comes nearer this description, for the "reputed designs of the Holy Alliance" were, if they ever existed, abandoned by the time Monroe sent in his message, and the so-called non-colonization principle of Adams was set forth as a plain statement of fact. The reader might desire proof of the statement that Jefferson meant only secret alliances by those that were "entangling", and he might well challenge the assertion that the "old alliances were formed for the purpose of waging war"

The justification for the title of the present work lies in a single chapter which is a résumé of several of the arguments in favor of the League of Nations with which the average reader has by this time become fairly familiar. Of these Professor Hall is an enthusiastic advo-

cate: the League "is an effort to found a constructive peace policy upon the realities of today as distinguished from the ostrich-like naïveté of those who seek to base great national policies upon effete theories of isolation which are negatived by the most obvious facts of modern life" (p. 142). Finally, in the League or out of it, the Monroe Doctrine of the future, as of the past, will, he thinks, "be a policy of self-defense" to the United States.

J. S. R.

Official History of 82nd Division American Expeditionary Forces, "All American" Division, 1917-1919. Written by Divisional Officers designated by the Division Commander. (Indianapolis, Bobbs-Merrill Company, 1919, pp. vii, 310, \$1.75.) In the winter following the armistice while the Eighty-Second Division was awaiting transport home, Major (afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel) G. Edward Buxton, jr., was detailed to prepare its history. Brother officers lent all possible assistance by conference and by excursions with him over the main battle area and by reading and approving his manuscript. On his own part, the author shows high competence and complete freedom from vainglory. It follows that in tone and substance the book is just what such a book should be.

The composition and career of this National Army Division, which properly styled itself the "All American", was remarkably typical of America's participation. After six months of training at Camp Gordon, near Atlanta, Ga., it reached France in May, 1918, when its aid seemed likely to be needed in the defense of the Channel ports and it took training station behind the British front. In June, however, it moved for front-line experience to the fairly quiet Lagny sector near Toul. In August it was shifted to the neighborhood of Pont-à-Mousson, where in September it formed the southern pivot of the St. Mihiel drive.

All this, though it comprised some sharp fighting, proved to be but practice-work. It was in the middle stage of the Meuse-Argonne offensive, October 6-21, that the division met its destiny. The vivid tale of these tremendous days on the western edge and at the northern end of the Argonne Forest fills the greater part of the book. Here are in detail, heavily documented from the division's records, all the characteristic episodes of open warfare: the night approach in driving rain through (not over) improvised and congested roads across the shell-torn recent battle-grounds; the day-break jump-off; the charge up and over wooded heights; the flanking of machine-gun nests, Corporal York's famous exploit being of course set forth especially; the rolling barrage and controversy over its proper rate of advance; *liaison* and the lack thereof resulting in the inevitable "fog of war"; the attempt to establish a bridge-head; the advance from forest into open country where the Kriemhilde-Stellung must be penetrated; exposed flanks and untenable salients; barbed wire, phosgene, fox-holes, and pill-boxes;

friendly tanks which never came, and hostile airplanes which brought machine-guns in full action; complaints to the divisional artillery that its shells were bursting in its own infantry's ranks, and proof that the charge was untrue; rain, mist, and mud; illness, casualties, and exhaustion; and finally, when power to advance had been utterly spent, the holding of a salient for ten days by battalions decimated well nigh to platoon dimensions, until at the end of the month relief and replacements eventually came.

It is perhaps because the general theme is one of success that the most impressive chapters are those telling of adversity. One of these relates the efforts of a battalion of the 326th Infantry to get a bridge-head across the Aire River north of Marcq. A persistent search by night failed to find a ford, but when troops in process of crossing on a makeshift foot-bridge were fired upon and jumped into the river they discovered a ford unawares. When this was utilized for the advance, however, such a storm of machine-gun fire was met that the survivors had to retreat as they best might; and this particular bridge-head, apparently, was never established. Other such chapters tell of the making and abandonment of an untenable salient in the Kriemhilde-Stellung by the 325th Infantry, and of the grim holding of the line by the attenuated and exhausted units.

Supplementary chapters from other pens than Colonel Buxton's relate, among other things, the history of the division after the armistice and the experience of its artillery, engineer, medical, and signal units.

ULRICH B. PHILLIPS.

The Government of the United States, National, State and Local. By William Bennett Munro, Professor of Municipal Government in Harvard University. (New York, Macmillan Company, 1919, pp. x, 648, \$2.75.) The introductory collegiate course in government has become well-nigh standardized throughout the country. It had its origin, somewhat over a decade ago, in a realistic revolt against the attempt to initiate underclassmen into the art of government through discussions of sovereignty and of the classifications of states. It proposed to begin with facts and with the facts at home; it became essentially a description of the governmental mechanism of the United States. Professor Munro does not break with this norm.

This essential conformity is illustrated in the use of history. Professor Munro informs us in his preface that it is his purpose "not only to explain the form and functions of the American political system, but to indicate the origin and purpose of the various institutions" (p. vii). In his opening chapter on English and colonial origins he emphasizes our indebtedness to colonial institutions. But these, he as quickly points out, were relatively matured; below them was "the heritage of the whole Anglo-Saxon Race". The story of the development of that heritage necessarily goes untold. The consequence is that the underlying ele-

ments of our governmental system remain quite unexplained genetically. Although this text contains rather more of running historical explanation than its predecessors, one might be inclined to quarrel with a method of approach which attempts an inclusive and detailed description of structure, as contrasted with a method which, concentrating on fewer and relatively more fundamental phases of government, could put them against a background far-reaching enough really to explain their evolution through the centuries.

But texts need not chart the courses themselves. Professor Munro's book, for example, draws only occasional and limited comparisons with the institutions and practices of other countries, these being pointed mainly at the English constitutional system. Yet the reviewer understands that nearly half of the introductory course at Harvard, of which Professor Munro declares (p. vii) his text to be a by-product, has been given to a survey of certain European governments, while lectures which have not hesitated to wander far afield have contributed elements of synthesis and interpretation.

Regardless of the turn which the introductory collegiate course in government may take in the future, we shall continue to need descriptive texts along traditional lines.

Las Veladas Literarias del Virrey del Perú Marqués de Casteldosrius, 1709-1710. Por José Revello de Torre. [Publicaciones del Centro Oficial de Estudios Americanistas de Sevilla, Cuaderno IV.] (Seville, Tip. Zarzuela, 1920, pp. 20.) The author of this monograph has based his work on documentary sources found in the National Library of Madrid and in the General Archive of the Indies at Seville. Sr. Torres, an Argentine, has been for a year or more at work in Seville; he had visited other archives in Spain before he settled down in that of the Indies, to make the extensive investigations into sources for Argentine history in which he is now engaged.

His monograph is interesting. Among the political and military documents which fill the Spanish archives there is comparatively little bearing upon either economic or social questions; therefore the picture which Sr. Torres presents, of the literary salons over which the Marqués de Casteldosrius presided, is refreshing because it is unusual and also because it is beautiful. The monograph brings before the reader brilliant scenes—in the viceroy's "crystal gallery", where assembled an aristocratic and talented company, the gallants of which were competent to strike an attitude before a new chandelier and make it an excuse to sing the marquis's praises in ten-foot verse!

I. A. WRIGHT.